THE DAILY JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:

WILMINGT[illegible] C., TUESDAY, SEPT'R 30, 1862.

[illegible] OF THE DAILY JOURNAL will be for sale [illegible] immediately after the Northern and Camp [illegible] up, which will be from half-past one to two [illegible] om that time during the afternoon. Price—[illegible]

[illegible] beg to suggest to our friends in the country that our stores are closed and our supplies cut off, so that there is much that money will not do. We want provisions, comforts for the nurses coming on, and for the poor who cannot buy even with money. We want also delicacies for the sick. Things of this kind sent by Rail road consigned to the Mayor of Wilmington might do much good.

The Fever.

[illegible] ircumstances beyond the control of the Mayor, the number of deaths since our last issue cannot be obtained, nor can we arrive at any fair approximation.

Reports from all the physicians but one have been received relative to the number of new cases occurring yesterday, but the report from the one whose report has not been received, the number of new cases yesterday, [illegible]. 29th, was 43, showing evidently that the fever is not abating. At 12 o'clock to-day, the mercury stands at 82 in the shade, but the sun is more oppressive, more so, it appears to us than in summer.

We regret to learn that the cause which prevented Dr. Wh[illegible] from making his report this morning, was severe indisposition, which will prevent his attending to-day.

We endeavour to impress upon all that it is days of the sun in the day that the greatest—far greater than in the night air, although opinion seems to be abroad.

[illegible] below an extract from General Orders [illegible] d Quarters, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, detailing certain medical officers for duty at this point. Also the letter of Mayor [illegible] ich will fully explain the necessity of these [illegible] to vouch for the high standing of the gentlemen of whom have already arrived here.—[illegible] r is doing as she would be done by:

[EXTRACT.]

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF SO. CA. & GA., CHARLESTON, S. C., 28th Sept. 1862.

[illegible] ing assignments of Medical Officers are ordered:

North, W. T. Wragg, Wm. Huger, and O. J. [illegible] t temporarily for duty to the Mayor of Wilmington, for the relief of Yellow Fever patients as [illegible]

* * *

[illegible] com'd of GEN. BEAUREGARD,
THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff and
A. A. Gen'l.

[illegible] of [illegible] mington, N. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,
City Hall, Sept. 28, 1862.

[illegible] ISON,
Mayor of Wilmington.

[illegible] ent you seven more nurses yesterday. To-[illegible] more. I feel much relieved this morning which has just been shown me, from the Sec'y [illegible] t Richmond. By this order you must receive [illegible] e of our best physicians. They are in the [illegible] I not leave before without orders. Let me [illegible] salut you in any other way.

[illegible] th great respect,

Your ob't serv't,
CHARLES MACDETH, Mayor.

[illegible] nined to hear this morning that F. W. [illegible] ., Secretary of the Sanitary Committee [illegible] leave his house this morning. We trust [illegible] e is not the fearful epidemic now prevailing [illegible] y the result of over-exertion in the discharge [illegible] y humane and public duties devolving [illegible] a member of the different Committees [illegible] the distribution of relief to the poor and [illegible] e and families of soldiers, for of all these [illegible] t, we are informed that Mr. Fanning is the [illegible] er remaining to town. While his self-[illegible] al and devotion to duty reflects the highest [illegible] himself, the fact of his solitary position in [illegible] renders inevitable the conclusion that there [illegible] one upon whom that fact does not reflect [illegible]

We trust [illegible] that the remaining authorities will prompt[illegible] adopt such [illegible] ch measures as will guard against any suffering among [illegible] the more unprovided classes of the community [illegible] the means at their disposal can assert.

[illegible] the duty of promising the following [illegible] e from Dr. JAMES A. MILLER, Surgeon of [illegible] the spirit it breathes and the feel[illegible] he Sanitary [illegible] ces. The enclosure we have turned over to [illegible] y Committee. We trust that Dr. MILLER will forgive [illegible] us this innocent violation of confidence:

NEAR BEAUFORT POINT, Sept. 23th, 1862.

[illegible] on, Esq.—

One week ago I came home from the army, [illegible] d exhausted by a fever, which has never left [illegible] week that I cannot get out of my bed, yet [illegible] gone as not to sympathize deeply with the [illegible] y town, in their distressing calamity, nor to [illegible] attentions to one who was at the same time a [illegible] father" to me.

[illegible] od that my recovery may be rapid enough to [illegible] little assistance that may be in my power [illegible] elation may, through the clemency of the [illegible] mmer, be modified and shortened. I send $50 [illegible] on among those that need it. Can I do any [illegible] t exhausted, truly your friend,

JAMES A. MILLER.

[illegible] h LINCOLN has issued a proclamation, the [illegible] h is contained in the following words:—

first day of January, in the year of our Lord [illegible] ight hundred and sixty three, all persons held [illegible] ave any State, or any designated part of a State, [illegible] ereof shall then be in rebellion against [illegible] ntitles, shall be thenceforward and forever free.

[illegible] ply *brutum fulmen*—mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. The Lincoln forces have already been stealing or forcing away all the negroes they could lay their hands upon. They have already passed bills confiscating all the property of Southern men, (except traitors,) they now only go a little farther, and confiscate the property of traitors too, so that now there can be no great premium on treason.—LINCOLN'S proclamation is another move to unite the South.

MORE NURSES.—We had the pleasure of seeing this forenoon the Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, who accompanied to this place four of the Sisters of Mercy of that city.

*

From the Richmond Whig.

The Confederate Currency.

PEAKLAND, August 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR—You say that there are persons in your county who refuse to take the notes of the Confederate States, and you ask me "to express an opinion in reference to the ultimate ability of our Government to redeem them, so that "I (you) can use the reply in giving confidence to the "holders of these notes."

I am somewhat surprised at your statement, and I can but think that the man who refuses to take the notes of our Government, under existing circumstances, is an enemy to the cause which that Government is seeking to uphold—that he is just as much engaged in aiding and assisting the enemy—in fact is aiding and assisting. Dark and weakening us, just as the most open and defiant traitor possibly could do.

Our success must depend upon united, constant and earnest efforts to become a free people. To achieve complete success we must be willing to suffer and endure, and inconveniences must be submitted to. If our fathers, amid the perils of '76, had not been willing to endure taxation, persecution and even death, for the great cause of human liberty, we should have been now without a country, and, to day, might have been the vassals of crowned heads, the ignoble sons of nameless fathers and the degraded victims of passive obedience to despots and tyrants. And if we could now go back to the progress of our Revolutionary struggle with the mother country and find the man who had refused to take the old Continental money, we should see him with all the other tories of his day, serving King George the Third, and with the name of Tory written even on his very forehead.

General Washington in a letter to his brother John Augustine Washington, dated Philadelphia, June 20th, 1778, [more than two months before the Declaration of Independence,] announcing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies says: "I am at liberty to "inform you that Congress, in Committee, have consented "to a Continental currency, and have emitted two millions "of dollars to be struck for the payment of the troops and "other demands, and have also given orders for a "penal Army." With an unfaltering trust in the justice of the cause, and confiding in the blessings of God, he and his compatriots in arms went forth to meet the enemy, then in our midst, never presuming to question the wisdom of Congress or their own ability to meet the high expectations of their country, proud in the thought that they, as of a mere embryo nation, which, as yet, had not even declared itself free and independent of the mother country. God, however, did bless them, and a seven years' war, and *these colonies became free*, sovereign and independent *States*. But more than half a century, or three-quarters of a century, an effort is again made to enslave us. The our enemies be more successful, which we have come to have a great and mighty nation—when we are prepared to maintain good our claims to independence, though other nations have not, as yet, recognized us? No, though England and France may stand aloof, we can never be conquered abroad *if we shall but be true to ourselves at home*.

Our ancestors supported the war of the Revolution almost entirely by artificial credit. Up to 1779 they had issued 200,000,000 of paper dollars—had borrowed $8,000,000 on loan office certificates at home, and all they could in Europe, besides the separate issues of the thirteen States, founded on paper issues amounting to 15,000,000 more. All this was done when Congress was but an assemblage of State Commissioners, without any form of Government powers, except such as were derived from their disordered commissions. In not, however, the taxes and loans proposed failed to meet the demand, and Congress was under the necessity of issuing the [illegible] to make it, and of declaring [illegible] it was widely depreciated, however, it answered the purpose and Congress was enabled to pay its way, people who said the money, and who were to be paters by [illegible] But if the Old Congress of [illegible] creation, in the midst of a distressing war, without even the semblance of a regular Government, with nothing to [illegible] and, therefore, without resources, succeeded in [illegible] the people of the several States—a Government with a permanent Constitution, and having power to [illegible] other taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to *pay the debts*, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the United States, and with power, also, "*to borrow money* on the credit [illegible]

The only question then to be considered is, have we subjects of taxation sufficient to enable us to raise a revenue for the payment of debts contracted by the Government. Every note issued by the Confederate Government contains on its face a promise to pay, and is in fact a bond of the Government to your bond or mine is the [illegible] obligation to pay whatever property is in the country of which it is given. In the one case the note of your bond or mine has a right to look to our effects, to our houses, land and other estate for payment. But the holder of the government bond has to look to the ability of the whole community as furnish sufficiency for the redemption of the pledge of his government. If we are to remain as we now are separate from the rest of the world, and in the balance of trade to adjust our [illegible] [illegible] our own money in what [illegible] [illegible] dard of value which is to regulate [illegible] [illegible] and of. When our reputation by [illegible] as a nation [illegible] have been duly established, and we [illegible] among the [illegible] of the earth, [illegible] standard value as regulated by all civilized people in the [illegible] of nations, will induce us to look at home and also [illegible] for the [illegible] of our national resources, so as to cause the standard of the world to operate for our [illegible] benefit as a nation. In other words, if we then sell more than we buy from abroad, gold and silver will have opened for them a channel through which they may flow freely into the country, and our promises to pay will be [illegible] [illegible] of the government will be speedily discharged from the ability of the people to meet their respective portions of the national liabilities. Within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States Government, our own Government will be able to redeem its promises to pay. But one more month—April—will enable us to meet the government by its issuing for the time of other notes or by funding—funding debts by certificates of stock, bearing an interest of six per cent., to pay which all the resources of the government may be pledged until every dollar is paid and discharged.

[illegible] South, tobacco and cotton, alone will furnish the means ample basis, and give us, at all times, a balance of trade in our favor if we but practice economy. We make all home in our own families, and we may do much of what we are accustomed to buy from abroad. Tobacco and cotton are the imposition of duties on imports in England. *Tobacco and Cotton are necessary to the support of European government revenues, and to the employment and clothing of European subjects.* They are compelled to buy sort to us, but we are not bound to come to them for any a few of the articles of our production. The tax of the tobacco and cotton exported for the year 1859, amounted in the aggregate to $17,256,561. To this must be added other products of the South, such as sugar, rice, turpentine, wheat, flour, &c., amounting, altogether to 50,000,000 more, and making, with tobacco and cotton, 67,256,561, but it must be remembered, also, that the United States Government is a *Protective Government* also, and they will do same, as they have heretofore done, as much, or more, of our raw material *if permitted to do so*. Now these are but items in the grand aggregate of the wealth of the Confederate States, but, when looking for sources of revenue in time of peace, we cannot fail to overlook the fact that our cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. These Confederate States have an area of 600,000 square miles, an area greater than England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain and Portugal, all combined, and with taxable property estimated in the aggregate to *twenty-two thousand millions of dollars*. They have all the sources of wealth, too, to be found in the richest island and in the most inexhaustible supplies of coal, lead, iron, copper, salt, &c., &c., with a nett work of railroads nearly completed, besides the finest harbors in the world.

Let us hear no more, then, about repudiation of Confederate notes—for if the notes of the Government are rendered worthless by any failure to maintain our position as an independent nation, the notes of the State banks, and the warehouse receipts are owned by loyal Southern men, and have furnished "*aid to the rebels*," they will be confiscated under the laws of the Lincoln Congress, as they have already done forth. But we mean to achieve our independence, and we shall, in time, redeem every dollar of our debt necessarily created in the struggle to support the cause of Liberty, Truth and Justice, down trodden as it is by wicked and corrupt rulers who have tyrannized over the people.

I am, respectfully,

WM. L. GOOGE.

Successful Treatment of the Yellow Fever.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Symptoms of this fever, on its first appearance, are: Slight headache and pain striking down the back of the neck and into the spine, attended with much stretching and yawning of the patient; the eyes becoming blurred and inflamed, the pulse increasing as the disease progresses.

Remedy—On the appearance of any of the above symptoms, take a table-spoon full of common salt with water sufficient to dissolve the same, then combine with the salt thus dissolved double the quantity of an ordinary dose of castor oil, and swallow it down without delay. Immediately give the patient a *hot* foot bath, with a hand full of common salt and one-eighth of a pound of mustard in it. Throw a blanket over him and let him remain in the bath for fifteen minutes. Then take him out and wrap him up in blankets, without wiping him, and lay him in a well-covered bed and ventilated room. Then apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, calves of the legs and soles of the feet.

If the above dose of castor oil and salt does not operate in one hour, then give an injection, composed of warm soap suds, molasses and any kind of oil, with a wine glass full of spirits of turpentine in it.

The bowels should be kept gently open with small doses of castor oil.

If the patient should suffer with severe headache, for be slightly in mind cap him freely on the back of the neck and temples.

The mustard plasters before mentioned should be continually applied until the fever is broken.

Drinks.—Cream of tartar water, lemonade, barely water made from the rough barley, and toast water. Not a particle of food of any description should be given the patient until he is entirely free of the fever, which will be the 7th, 9th or 11th day. In the interim you may give him a teaspoonful of arrow root or sago.

After the fever is broke, some caution should be observed in feeding lest a relapse might ensue, which may prove fatal. Give a cold food. Take a chicken and boil it well from the [illegible], and give the broth to the patient—but [illegible] the meat. After repeat the hot foot baths as [illegible] prescribed, [illegible] three or four times a day until the fever is arrested.

If castor oil cannot be administered, give large doses of calomel and quinine, say from forty to sixty grains.

I have used the above remedy with marked success in most of the cases on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Brazil and Africa, at more or less, when in command of the United States transport ship "America," during the Mexican war, when most of my crew went down with the fever. And in the earlier epidemics of this disease in Norfolk in 1855, when this remedy was applied it proved most successful.

JONAS P. LEVY.

Material Contribution of the Capture of Lexington.

We have a very great pleasure in laying the following before our readers:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20, 1862.

GEN. S. COOPER, Adjutant General, C. S. A.:

A letter from Gen. Price, dated at Lexington, Eight miles west of Rutersville, on the night of the 18th inst., confirms the report that Buegg captured about 2,000 men at Mundersville, on the 17th inst. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded.

The same courier reports that up to the 18th inst. about 25,000 Kentuckians had joined Kirby Smith, and they were still coming. The home guard were disbanding up their guns as rapidly as they could be received.

SAMUEL JONES, Maj. Gen.

[illegible] GEN. BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS,
MURFREESBORO, Sept. 17.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adj. and Insp. Gen.:

A large force at this place surrendered last night without our firing a gun. We got four thousand prisoners, four thousand small arms, pieces of artillery, and munitions in large quantities.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

DIED.

[illegible] 20th [illegible]

[illegible] yellow fever, on the 25th inst., Mr. [illegible] his age.

Mr. P[illegible] was [illegible] excellent [illegible] and a wo[illegible] [illegible] death [illegible] loss to the [illegible] It is [illegible] be dealt [illegible] his sickn[illegible] was [illegible] if not [illegible] by his [illegible] duties [illegible] in the [illegible] business, at which he [illegible] over work [illegible] himself [illegible] about in meeting the calls of suffering [illegible] There he met [illegible] that so [illegible] die at the [illegible] the battle field.

In this [illegible] on the 30th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. M. [illegible] McGEE, [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] place at 5 o'clock, P. [illegible] at his late residence on Fourth [illegible] [illegible] Cemetery.

[illegible] yellow fever, on the 28th inst., Mrs. M. [illegible] of Thomas Southmayd, aged 35 years.

[illegible] on, at 5 o'clock this morning, of yellow fever, JOHN M. [illegible] McCORMICK, eldest son of James McCormick, aged 19 [illegible]

The [illegible] will take place from the residence of the parents [illegible] afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

In Sampson county, August 24th, 1862, Mrs. MARY wife of [illegible] aged about 70 years. She has left a husband and several small children to mourn her loss, as well as a large circle of friends and relatives, but they mourn not as those who have no hope; for the deceased was a worthy member of the 2d Bethel Baptist church, in the fellowship of which she was baptized 15 years ago, since which time she has adorned the profession which she made by a walk and conversation and has left behind an example worthy of imitation, and truly may it be said of her that she rests from her labours and her works do follow her. She has passed away from this troubled world and has gone to rest in the arms of that Redeemer whom she made her trust, where she will know no more suffering, but where all tears are wiped away.

Among the hosts of spirits gone
She art been numbered to
Her earthly form has sunk in death,
And left this world of woes.

Then from this sublunary sphere,
To Bliss and Glory fast
Her soul has winged its upward flight
To rest in freedom there.

'Tis true a loss is deeply felt,
Which time may never supply,
But oh! rejoice ye friends, know
Her friends would cease to sigh.

FANTON.

Biological Recorder please copy.

Bank Note Engraving.

In view of the great excitement pervading the community at this time in consequence of the extensive counterfeiting of the Confederate Treasury notes, a short description of bank note engraving and engraving generally may not be unacceptable to our readers. It is taken from the letter of an expert in the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*:

The kinds of engraving in general use may be limited to three, viz: wood engraving, steel engraving, and lithographic engraving. The first is mostly used for book and newspaper illustrations, for two reasons—first, cheapness; second, because it can be worked off (in printers' parlance) with type and in a common press, while the two latter kinds cannot, but require presses peculiar to themselves.

Where illustrations are seen in a page of letter-press or printed matter, they may be set down as wood engravings. It is not adapted to subjects or purposes requiring a very high style of art, nevertheless we see some admirable specimens in the Messrs. Harper's publications and those of the American Tract Society.

Steel engraving is only used in works requiring the highest style of art, such as embellishments of the costliest books, copies of celebrated paintings, bank notes, &c., and is the dearest of all. Examples of this kind of engraving may be seen in any of our bank notes, and the engravings formerly sent out annually by the American Art Union.

Should it be asked why it is necessary that bank notes should be of this kind, I would reply because it is most difficult to counterfeit, and a steel plate is much more "lasting" than wood or copper. A steel plate will last to take 50,000 impressions, a copper one 20 or 30,000, stone about 1,500, wood probably about the same as copper.

It may be set down as certain, that two plates cannot be engraved exactly alike by hand, but there are means by which engraved steel plates may be made, provided the originals are to be had.

The first may be produced by the electrotype process, and this is practised extensively in the Northern cities, and affords a cheap means of furnishing illustrations for books, newspapers, advertisements, &c.

These electrotypes, as they are called, may be seen in any printing office.

Steel plates are re-produced by the following process. (I quote from Byrne's Practical Metal Worker's Assistant, page 76.)

"A soft steel plate is engraved with the required subject in the most finished style of art, either by hand or mechanically, or the two combined, and the plate is then hardened. A decarbonized steel cylinder (that is, a steel cylinder returned to its original state of soft iron,) is next rolled over the hardened plate by powerful machinery, until the engraved impression appears in relief, the hollow lines of the original becoming ridges upon the cylinder. The cylinder is then reconverted to the condition of ordinary steel and hardened, after which it serves to return the impression to any number of soft steel plates, every one of which becomes absolutely a counterpart of the original, and every plate, when hardened, will yield the enormous number of 150,000 impressions without any perceptible difference between the first and the last."

The plates, however, are not usually hardened, as they are liable to break, but in their soft state are sufficiently hard to stand to take 50,000 impressions; and in case it wears out, the roller is left, by which a new plate can be made at a trifling cost. Dr. Ure, in his dictionary of arts and sciences, states that the Queen's head on the English postage stamp has been once engraved, and once, although millions upon millions of the stamps have been made.

In the above quotation the phrase "either by hand or mechanically," may need explanation. Some of the engraving on bank notes, strange as it may seem, is actually done by a machine. As specimens of this I would refer the reader to the delicate and intricate engraving around the figures in bank notes, (provided he can find one of the latter; if not, he must trust to his memory, or wait until the good times come again.)

Lithographic engraving as applied to the fine arts is a misnomer; there is no engraving about it.

The word lithography means the art of drawing on stone; hence a picture printed from "a drawing on stone" is called a lithograph, and such are our Confederate notes, engraved by Hoyer & Ludwig, which are so extensively counterfeited. Should it be asked how can a drawing on stone be printed from? I would say that the limits of a newspaper article will not permit me to explain. This style of engraving is not adapted to works or subjects *of small size* requiring a high style of art; but for works of large size it is well adapted, as may be seen in lithographs by the French artists, who probably excel all others in this style of engraving. Some of their productions are perfect gems of art.

The cheap, gaudy, colored daubs so common—such as Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, Bonaparte crossing the Alps, (when you are momentarily looking for him to fall over backwards) death of Gen. Washington, and a host of others, are the production of Yankee lithographers, (not artists.)

These are colored with an abundance of red, blue, and yellow, after they are printed. The stones from which lithographic pictures are taken cannot be duplicated perfectly, although I have seen a statement in the newspapers, within a few months, that Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig made use of a process by which they could do it. That they may have a process of transferring an impression already taken to a fresh stone, so as to assist the artist materially in copying with *tolerable* accuracy and uniformity, is very probable; but that they cannot make perfect copies, their works show for themselves. In comparing a half doz. genuine $100 bills of their engraving, a marked difference may be seen. I have not examined the smaller denominations with the view of detecting variations, but presume similar variations may be found in them.

Now, the question naturally arises, why did the Government resort to such uncertain and dangerous means of supplying the wants of a circulating medium? I answer, probably it was the best they could do at the time. Formerly, nearly all bank note engraving, and, in fact, engravings of every kind, was mostly done at the North, and if there were any good engravers in the Confederacy at all, there were probably not enough to supply the wants of the occasion. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent report, states that the services of over seventy clerks are required in *signing* the bills.

Now, any one can see at once that an impression from a lithographic or steel plate cannot be taken as quick as a clerk can sign one; consequently, numerous plates must be had, requiring, of course, numerous engravers—more, probably, than could be obtained.

It is not probable that there was a person in the Confederacy who had a practical knowledge of the method of reproducing steel plates as before described; consequently, they had to resort to the uncertain process of lithography. I remarked before that a lithographic plate only admitted of about 1,500 impressions being taken.

Now, when we consider that 1,500 one hundred dollar bills only amounts to $150,000, and that millions are required instead of thousands, it will be very readily seen that new plates must constantly be made, and as they cannot be made *exactly* like those used before, this will explain why genuine bills of the same denomination differ from each other.

I would here caution persons who happen to have two or more bills of the same denomination differing from each other not to get alarmed, as that of itself is no evidence of any of them being spurious. I have myself, within a day or two, seen in the possession of one person five one hundred dollar Confederate notes, having all the marks of the genuine, yet but two out of the five were alike, and the difference was in the engraving.

I very much question whether any person, however good a judge of bank notes generally he may be, can pronounce with certainty upon the genuineness of the $100 Confederate notes unless he is furnished with genuine notes of all the different issues; of course I except those that are known to be counterfeit; a person of half an eye can detect them at once, after being made acquainted with their peculiarities.

It is comparatively an easy matter for bank officers to detect counterfeits on their own banks, or those of the same town or city, or those of the neighboring cities, because they have but one plate for each denomination, and any variation from these is easily detected.

The old issues of some of the Charleston and Savannah banks were quite coarsely engraved, much of the wood engraving of the present day being vastly superior to it. I have known frequent instances in which these were pronounced counterfeit by those that were considered good judges of money, but when they were presented at the bank were declared genuine.

It is an old adage that the cheapest things are the dearest in the long run, and I think the people at large will find it so in this instance, if the Government does not.

It is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury, or whoever had the matter in charge, did not in the first instance procure from Europe good engravers, if we did not have a sufficiency at home, and more especially a person who understood the art of reproducing engraved steel plates. We would then have had uniformity at least in our currency, which is a great desideratum, as it would tend greatly to prevent counterfeiting and make detection much more easy. Had this been done, it would have saved much trouble and individual loss. It is to be hoped that the powers that be will make the latter good.

I remarked before that the Government probably did the best it could *at the time*. It should have "made haste more slowly."

G. W. N.

Baldstown, Ga. September 8, 1862.

GLOBE SALOON RESTAURANT,
J. SHERMAN, Proprietor.

NO. 1 GRANITE ROW,
FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

MEALS at all hours, day or night. Those who are fond of good meals, will find them at the above Restaurant.

July 1st, 1862 249-3m*

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF MERCHANDIZE JUST RECEIVED,
BY S. A. PRINGLE, 137 Meeting street.

JAMES H. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 7, 1862, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold.

GROCERIES.

25 CASES BRANDY
75 boxes Composition Candles, 6's, 40 lbs. each
4 chests Congou Tea
2 chests Souchong Tea
1 chest Oolong Tea
2 chests Gunpowder Tea
1 chest Hyson Tea
4 chests Young Hyson Tea
1 case Ground Pepper.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

10 CASES, 990 OUNCES, QUININE
3 cases, 410½ lbs., Opium
7 barrels, } 2,888 lbs. Cream Tartar.
1 cask and 1 box, }
1 case, 50 ounces, Morphine
2 cases, 650 lbs., Calomel, and 5 lbs. Oil Aniseed
5 barrels Lime Juice
10 kegs and 3 cases, 1250 lbs., Citrate Acid
2 cases, 234 lbs., Pulverized Cream Tartar
1 case, 23½ lbs., Turkey Sponge
1 case, 12 lbs., Colocynth
112 dozen Brown Windsor Soap
60 gross assorted Toilet Soap.

SHOES.

212 pairs Men's CONGRESS BOOTS, BLUCHERS, &c.
1149 pairs Ladies' Congress and Lace Boots
167 pairs Boys' and Youth's Shoes
333 pairs Misses' and Children's Shoes
25 pairs Infants' Shoes.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING AND DRY GOODS.

150 GENT'S COATS AND OVERCOATS
10 pairs Gent's Satinet and Tweed Winter Pants
161 Plush, Cassimere, Satin and Silk Velvet Vests
8 Gent's Silk Under Shirts
21 Ladies' Merino Vests, assorted
9 Gent's Cotton Under Shirts
28 9-12 dozen Brown Cotton Half Hose
44 Ladies' Cloaks, assorted
5 Ladies' Chenille Shawls
2 Ladies' Broche Shawls
1 case Oil Silk
474½ yards Fancy Prints
43½ yards Plaid Ginhams
45 yards Super, Red Flannel
19 9-12 dozen Gent's Shirts, assorted
44 dozen Boys' and Misses' Cotton Hose
21 Lace Mantillas
4 Crape Shawls
15 Black Lace Veils
3 5-12 dozen Black Silk Cravats
80 dozen Beaufort Silk Neck Ties
242 pieces Madras Handkerchiefs, 8 in piece
795 yards Colored Paper Cambric
4787 dozen Clark's White and Black Glace Cotton, 100 yards
3 bales Huckaback Towelling
1 bale Scotch Tweeds
381½ yards Swiss Muslin
238 yards Book and Bishop Lawns
5 dozen Ladies' White Kid Gloves
142 gross Pearl Shirt Buttons
2 Worsted Rail Road Rugs
20 Pastile Paitings.

Sept. 30th, 1862 20 3t

NOTICE.

THE PILOTS are instructed to cause all vessels arriving at this port to stop at Visiting Station.

August 29th, 1862. 299—tf.

BROKE JAIL.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 25TH INSTANT, the following persons broke out of the Jail of New Hanover County: J. J. Benson, of Bladen County; G. A. Johnson, of Moore's Artillery; C. H. Crumpler, of the 51st Regt.; Jarvis Polly, of Swansboro'; T. W. Willis, from Bogue Banks; A. Caillie, R. Caillie, G. Caillie, of Brunswick County; Henry Colts, from Fort Macon.

A reward of $100 will be given for the recapture of Benson, and $10 for each of the others.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

Sept. 28, 1862. 17-tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

INTEREST BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., }
RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Congress has duly authorized the annual payment of interest on the 7:30 Treasury Notes. The interest due on each Note on the first day of January next, will be paid to the respective holders on presentation at the Treasury, or at any Depository of the Government.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
[20-tf] Secretary of Treasury.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, no Freight will be delivered at this point, or received for shipment, until the freight is *paid.*

JOHN McLAURIN,
Transp. Agt. W. & M. R. R.

Sept. 24, 1862. 15 1m

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27, 1862. }

THIS ARMORY will stop work from this day, on account of the prevailing fever. All employees are herewith discharged until the health of the town has improved, when the recommencement of work of the Armory will be duly advertised.

Mr. H. Westermann, who will transact my business in my absence, will receive contracts for arms, buy up materials, etc., as usual. L. FROELICH.

Sept. 27th, 1862.—18-1w

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the W. & M. R. R. Co., about the middle of July last, a negro man named ALFRED, belonging to Mrs. M. E. Brinkley. Said boy is about 30 years of age, six feet high, dark complected, and has large eyes, and is a very likely negro. He is supposed to be lurking about town, or hired at some one of the Salt works.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned at Brinkley's Depot, W. & M. R. R., or for his safe confinement in any Jail so that I can get him.

D. S. COWAN.

Aug. 30th, 1862. 300&2-tf

CAMP 18TH REG'T. N. C. TROOPS. }
Near Frederick, Md., Sept. 8th, 1862. }

ALL PERSONS belonging to the 18th Reg't. N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report themselves for duty immediately, or they will be advertised and treated as deserters.

THOS. J. PURDIE,
[1185—2w Lt. Col. Com'dg 18th Reg't N. C. Troops.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD OFFICE, }
WILMINGTON, Sept. 29th, 1862. }

NOTICE.

ONLY ONE TRAIN DAILY will be run on this Road from this date: Leaving Wilmington at 8, A. M., and arriving at 5, P. M., bringing mail, passengers, and provisions, &c.

This train will leave Weldon at 6, A. M., and reach here at 7, P. M.

The Warehouse will be open from 10, A. M., until 6, P.M.

By order of the President.

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Supt.

Sept. 29th, 1862. 19-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF KAHNWEILER & BROS., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their indebtedness by *Cash* or *Note.*

K. & Bros. return their sincere thanks to their friends and patrons for past favors, and ask a continuance of the same for their successors.

David Kahnweiler and Daniel Kahnweiler only are authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

DAVID KAHNWEILER.
DANIEL KAHNWEILER.
JACOB KAHNWEILER.

Wilmington, Sept. 8th, 1862. 7-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of KAHNWEILER & BROTHER, for the transaction of the

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

The patrons of the late firm, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock.

DAVID KAHNWEILER.
DANIEL KAHNWEILER.

Wilmington, Sept. 8th, 1862. 7-3m

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE TAX LIST FOR THE YEAR 1861, has been placed in my hands by the Clerk and is now ready for inspection and payment. Those who owe tax, either for 1860 or 1861, will confer a favor by calling and settling immediately, as I have but a short time to make up the State tax.

Respectfully,

June 25, 1862.—144-tf W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND,
JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st, 1859. 3-t

POSTPONED.

THE sale of the following property is postponed until further notice.

JOHN BISHOP.

Sept. 23d, 1862. 14-tf

NOTICE.

ON the 25th instant, at the Farmers' House, if not previously disposed of, all the Furniture belonging to the above-mentioned House will be exposed at public auction.

To any person wishing to go into the Hotel business, this is a fine opportunity. A house with a good run of custom, and very convenient to the Railroad Depot.

JOHN BISHOP.

Sept. 13th, 1862. 7-ts*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
SESSION 1862—'63.

THE next annual course of Lectures will commence on the first MONDAY in November, 1862, and continue until the first of March ensuing, the Faculty having determined, in consideration of the State of the country and the increased expense of living, to postpone the opening of the course for one month beyond the usual period. The course will be conducted on the same plan and with the same advantages to the student, as heretofore.

FACULTY.

Ch. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Beverly R. Wellford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
A. E. Petticolas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
L. S. Joynes, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.
James H. Conway, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
James B. McCaw, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Marion Howard, M. D., Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professors' tickets, each........$1[illegible]
Demonstrator of Anatomy........1[illegible]
Matriculation........[illegible]
Graduation........2[illegible]

For further information, or a copy of the catalogue, address

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 13th, 1862 7-2aw$10*

REWARDS.

$20 REWARD.

[illegible] and delivery [illegible] 35 years old [illegible] good teeth [illegible] impediment in his [illegible] delivered to me [illegible] get him.

[illegible] CASSIDEY.

VOL 17, NO. 21 WED OCT. 1

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Bankers Magazine London 1862 Vol XXII

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITING.

In America counterfeiting has long been practised on a scale which to many will appear incredible. Not only may it be said that the issues of every good bank in the United States have been counterfeited, but it is literally true that all the notes of every bank have at one time or other been tampered with, until it has often happened that the public, as at present, have had to guard against as many as 3,039 kinds of altered notes, 1,685 kinds of spurious notes, 461 kinds of imitations, and 717 kinds coming under different heads, all at one time in circulation. Why this should be so is chiefly owing to the multiplicity of American banks, 1,389 being in existence at the present time; the effect of so many different issues, and issues besides in such a variety of denominations, being to perplex the public, and therefore to open a door to what may as well be termed a wholesale fraud. To be sure there are also many important minor causes. The American system of engraving is objectionable, admitting of easy alteration, and the employment of the best engravers on the different parts of the imitations by the counterfeiter. Sameness of devices and of bank names on the notes, the constant reissue of defaced and mutilated notes by the banks, and the facility with which "old plates" may be procured, are also great encouragements. But manifestly the multiplicity of banks is at the bottom of the whole evil, for were the banks few in number, or were there less variety in the issues, a far more close and effective scrutiny could, of course, be exercised by the public. Of this intelligent Americans are well aware, but as it is practically impossible to limit the number of American banks, or to restrict the denominations of the notes issued in all the States, the evil is likely to be long borne, and American professional bank-note-counterfeiting long to prosper.

The modes adopted to get counterfeit notes into circulation are various. A skilful operator may take his departure from Boston or New York with a handsome cotton-covered travelling trunk, well stuffed with rolls and quires of finely executed "imitations" of the Aurora Bank of the Illinois, the Planter's Bank of Wisconsin, and the Farmer's Bank of Indiana. His destination is Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, that being his furthest point of operations, and he travels in a more than usually obtrusive way, asking all sorts of questions on the pretence of being a stranger, but for the real purpose of forming casual acquaintanceships which may be of service to him. Before he reaches Milwaukee he is almost certain to have become confi-

dential with some one who undertakes to show him "around the place," and possibly introduce him to a banker or a broker that he may open an account until something turns up. This accomplished, and business talked of to the banker or the broker, the operator takes his departure from Milwaukee. For a week or a fortnight he is lost in the interior buying wheat, flour, hides, or any other thing on which he can lay his hands, paying out the "imitations" for all his purchases, and so arranging the delivery of these in Milwaukee that they can be all realised at once or shipped "east," his bank or broker friend in the latter case discounting the draft with documents attached on some well-known New York or Boston shipping firm.

Milwaukee thus worked up to the best advantage, the operator finds his way into Illinois and repeats the game, unless the newspapers in the meantime have informed him that he has been "tracked" across the state line and the public are for a moment put upon their guard by a description of the man. In such a case he temporarily "subsides," breaking up the handsome cotton-covered travelling trunk, shaving off his whiskers and changing his apparel. In a few weeks at the most he emerges from seclusion and leaves Illinois, as he left Wisconsin, with flying colours, the whole produce of these successful frauds being sent forward in cash by express to confederates at home. The turn of Indiana next comes, and may be made the most of before the hue and cry is raised from Illinois, and the new "imitation" finds a place in Thompson's Bank-note Detector.

Often the counterfeits are put out by gangs in retail purchases in several towns of the same state simultaneously, and to an extent, in a single day, which, unless well authenticated, would be deemed fabulous. One day in Utica, New York, in 1857, an altered note found its way across a bank counter in the afternoon, and in little more than an hour afterwards the police collected upwards of five thousand dollars among the shopkeepers, and before the week was out it was computed that not less than fifty thousand dollars, or £10,000, had been passed in the neighbouring towns.

The supply of counterfeits to the "trade" is in New York and Boston a business in itself; the utterers as a rule having nothing at all to do with the fabrications. A "proper" introduction, in a masonic kind of way, with oaths and other safeguards, admits the utterer to the shop where the "wooden nutmegs" are supplied in any quantity and of any pattern. Good "alterations" for the first time out bring as much as twenty-five or thirty cents for the dollar, or twenty-five or thirty-five per cent. of their face. "Spurious" seldom bring as

much unless wanted by a "green" hand for circulation in an out-of-the-way-and-likely place. To old hands the price of "spurious" ranges from 10 to 15 and 20 cents for the dollar, the last-named price being only paid for a first-rate article. Imitations, unless perfect and new or fresh, sell for little, being sometimes offered as low as 5 to 10 and 12 cents for the dollar, while, if perfect and entirely new, as much as 50 cents for the dollar has been sometimes realised.

Recently the statistics of America counterfeiting were published, and the following extracts will bear reproducing. The first shows the progress of counterfeiting during the last six years:—

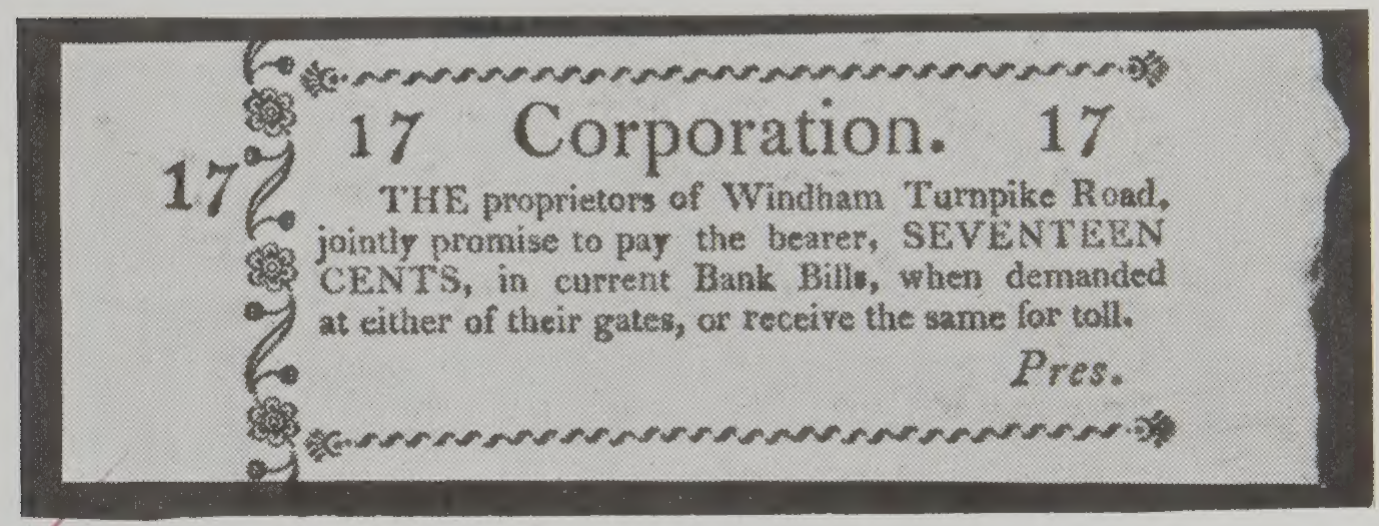
	1856.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of banks	1,317	1,389	72	—
Number whose notes are not counterfeited	463	253	—	210
Number of kinds of "imitations"	1,462	461	—	1,001
Number of kinds of "alterations"	1,119	3,039	1,920	—
Number of kinds of "spurious"	224	1,685	1,461	—
Total number of "counterfeits"	2,947	5,902	2,955	—

The second shows the number of the banks of the same name in the different states offering an obvious facility for alterations: there are—

Commercial banks	19	Exchange banks	14
City banks	23	People's banks	8
Farmers' banks	23	Traders' banks	6
Mechanics' banks	16	Farmers and Mechanics' ..	14
Merchants' banks	23	Market banks	10
State banks	15	&c., &c.	
Union banks	24		

The name of the state in which these banks are is often placed in small capitals in an obscure corner of the note, not for the purpose of promoting "alterations," but for enabling a weak bank to pass off its notes for those of a strong bank elsewhere. Thus, there may be a weak commercial bank in Vermont, and a strong commercial bank in New York, and, in the hurry of business, the Vermont notes may be mistaken for the New York notes, if the word Vermont is as much obscured as possible. And, to follow out the illustration, if New York is boldly expressed on one note of the commercial bank, and Vermont is only faintly expressed on another note of the commercial bank, all that the counterfeiter has to do is to rub out Vermont, and print a bold *fac simile* of New York.

EXTRAORDINARY DENOMINATION NOTE

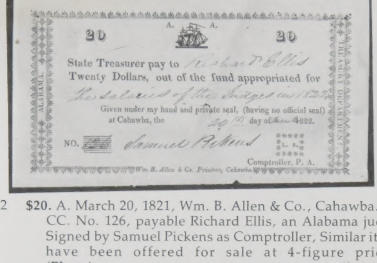

17 Corporation. 17

17 THE proprietors of Windham Turnpike Road, jointly promise to pay the bearer, SEVENTEEN CENTS, in current Bank Bills, when demanded at either of their gates, or receive the same for toll.

Pres.

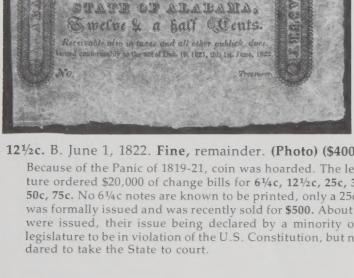
1482 — **17c. Almost Uncirculated** remainder with a cutting fold at left and deckled right margin. **(Photo)** **($125-Up)**

CRISWELL PLATE NOTE
EXCESSIVELY RARE 3RD ISSUE



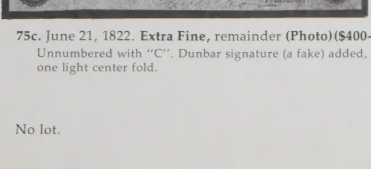
1252 **$20.** A. March 20, 1821, Wm. B. Allen & Co., Cahawba. **EF,** CC. No. 126, payable Richard Ellis, an Alabama judge. Signed by Samuel Pickens as Comptroller, Similar items have been offered for sale at 4-figure prices. **(Photo)** **($500-Up)**

EXCESSIVELY RARE
ALABAMA FRACTIONAL NOTES
ACT OF DECEMBER 19, 1821
ALDEN SNOW PLATE NOTE IN BRANTLEY BOOK



1253 **12½c.** B. June 1, 1822. **Fine,** remainder. **(Photo) ($400-Up)**
Because of the Panic of 1819-21, coin was hoarded. The legislature ordered $20,000 of change bills for **6¼c, 12½c, 25c, 37½c, 50c, 75c.** No 6¼c notes are known to be printed, only a 25c note was formally issued and was recently sold for **$500.** About 6,000 were issued, their issue being declared by a minority of The legislature to be in violation of the U.S. Constitution, but no one dared to take the State to court.

EXCESSIVELY RARE



1254 **75c.** June 21, 1822. **Extra Fine,** remainder **(Photo)($400-Up)**
Unnumbered with "C". Dunbar signature (a fake) added, with one light center fold.

1255 No lot.

SALE No. 613

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1963, AT 2 P. M.

1 **ABRAMS, LEROY.** Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States: Washington, Oregon, and California. Volumes I-III [of 4 volumes]. Hundreds of illustrations. 3 volumes. 4to, buckram. Stanford University Press, 1940-44

2 **ADVERTISING.** Sampson, Henry. A History of Advertising from the Earliest Times. Colored folding frontispiece; other illustrations. 616 pages. Thick 12mo, cloth. London, 1875

3 **AEROPLANE, The.** Volume 13, complete in 26 weekly numbers. Profusely illustrated. Thick 4to, buckram. London, 4 July-26 December 1917
FINE HALF-YEAR RUN, during the World War I period. Each issue also includes the supplementary AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING.

4 **AKENSIDE, MARK, MD.** Poems. Fine mezzotint portrait by Fisher. Large 4to, disbound. FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. London, 1772

5 **ALLSTON, WASHINGTON:** Life and Letters of. By Jared B. Flagg. 18 plates. 435 pages. 4to, buckram (soiled); top edge gilt. FIRST EDITION. New York, 1892

6 **ALMANACH ROYAL, Annee 1766.** 532 pages. 8vo, contemporary calf, slightly worn; all edges gilt. Paris: Le Breton, 1766
In effect, a who's who of French officialdom in the last years of Louis XV. being full lists of army officers, councillors, the parlement, judges, etc., etc.

60

EIGHT CONGREVE PLATE PROOFS ENGRAVED BY BOWEN

7 **AMERICAN BANKNOTES.** Choice collection of 8 proofs of American designs engraved by Abel Bowen, in "Congreve Patent Check Plate" series Matted together, with a handsome caption. Boston, 1833
MINT PROOF IMPRESSIONS, each with Bowen's imprint or copyright. Though called bank checks, these ornate and exquisitely engraved designs are in the banknote style. Each is for $5.00; four show the face, with the value; the others show the reverse. The caption, printed in gold on black, reads "Specimens of Congreve Engraving and Printing, by Abel Bowen, 4 Washington St., Boston."

8 **AMERICAN BOOK-PRICES CURRENT,** for 1953-54 and 1954-55. Together, 2 volumes. Thick large 8vo, buckram. Newark, 1954; New York, 1955

9 **AMERICAN BOOKTRADE.** The Lounger: a Periodical Paper. Volumes I and II (of 3 volumes). 12mo, contemporary leather-backed boards, worn; uncut. London, 1788
WITH AN EXTREMELY EARLY AMERICAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY PRINTED LABEL inside each front cover, reading — "Rainbow & Hannah's Circulating Library, Norfolk, Virginia, 1796." On flyleaves, another early mark, written in ink — "James Hunter's Circulating Library."

10 **AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.** Calendar of Papers, 1831-49. 2 volumes. Thick large 8vo, cloth. Washington, 1945
Issued as Volume II, American Historical Association, Annual Report for 1944.

Call No.
HG 350
R 38

Author (no author)

Title Remarks on the manufacture of bank notes

Vol. Columbia S.C. 1864

Signature

Confederate
Keating + Ball

NOTE: All books borrowed for use in the library must be returned to the librarian.

THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Bibliography ~~Watermarks~~ of Illustrations of Bank notes ~~details~~ by Muscalus

Num Scrap

Sept. 1943

Many bank histories

Sigler index

"History of banking and currency in Ohio before the civil war"

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly
v. 24 pp 235-533 July 1915

~~Very~~ Very fine detailed history

Commercial Bank of
Texas

by [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Cost of Banknotes in 1854

Mabbott

Feb 1939 Numismatist Vol 52, p 103

Michigan Upper Peninsula
Dec 47 60 825

BRAEMORE KENMORE SOME

Make appointments by telephone

IT SAVES TIME

KEEP IN TOUCH BY TELEPHONE-THE COST IS LOW

Mellen's Review Monthly
Republic of Texas Paper
Money
by E. C. Crane
Vol 1 No 3 Mar 1968
p. 37

THE Statler Hilton BOSTON

"Some unusual denoms of State Bank notes"
by Geo H. Blake
illustrates and lists banks with odd denoms

Mehl's Numis Monthly
Vol V No 5 p 68 May 1914
Vol V No 6 p 86 June 1914

Similar article
in NY Numis Yearbook
1913-15 p. 26
by Blake

In 1791 Alexander Hamilton
Recommended Hall's Bank

Vermont Bank Notes

Mar 1964 Scrap book

Apr "

MEMORANDUM

TO FROM

An historical sketch on banking and currency in the State of Indiana is published in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE for September, 1857, Vol. 12, page 161-179.

EPN/atb

5/22/62

Corrected List of Bank Note
Engravers published
in Essay Proof Journal

by Foster W. Rice Fall 1961 No 72 Vol 18 No 4
No 71

this corrects the list
today from Bidwell's

von Berger Cin Encyclopedia 116

Banknotes worth 1¢ each for Northern

½¢ each for southern

USE A SEPARATE SLIP FOR EACH TITLE

CLASS MARK
(In upper right hand corner of card)

Author:
[Please Print]

Title:
[Please Print]

There is an entire history of Am Bank Note Co and history of banknotes in Harpers New Monthly Magazine Vol XXIV ~~[illegible]~~ Feb 1862 ~~[illegible]~~ pages 306 - 325

BOOKS MUST NOT BE TAKEN FROM THE ROOM

SEAT NUMBER

Also was issued separately

This is excellent

Correct name and full legible address required.

Name

Address

City *Zone*

INDICATOR NO.

page 1-20

form 28m

USE A SEPARATE SLIP FOR EACH TITLE

CLASS MARK
(In upper right hand corner of card)

Author: Eastman
[PLEASE PRINT] Harvey Gridley Eastman

TF

Title: Treatise on Ctf altered
[PLEASE PRINT] & spurious drafts in St Louis 1859

BOOKS MUST NOT BE TAKEN FROM THE ROOM

SEAT NUMBER

Correct name and full legible address required.

INDICATOR NO.

Name 54 pp 3ed 8°

Address Missing local unit. General

City Zone

deser

form 28m

USE A SEPARATE SLIP FOR EACH TITLE

CLASS MARK
(In upper right hand corner of card)

Author: Arthur A Smith
[PLEASE PRINT]
(Bank note detecting in era of state bank

Title: Mississippi Valley Historical Rev
[PLEASE PRINT]
Vol 29 p 371-386 Cedar Rapids

BOOKS MUST NOT BE TAKEN FROM THE ROOM

SEAT NUMBER

Correct name and full legible address required.

Name _____

Address _____

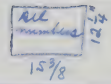
City _____ *Zone* _____

INDICATOR NO.

form 28m

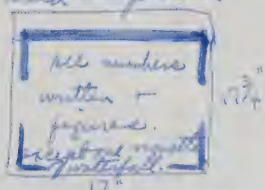
Kagan showed me 12/1/60

Rawdon Wright Hatch + Co, New York

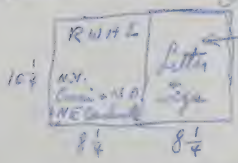


Bald Constant & Co. Bank Note Engravers and Printers New York + Philadelphia. Permits + call your attention to this specimen sheet of Bankers vignettes * * *

Imprint Underwood & Bald + Spencer (Plate) 4



Rawdon Wright Hatch + Edson
New York, 1st Jany 1856

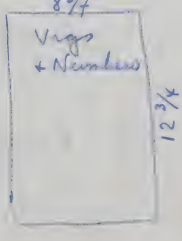


(engraved in end)
1 X 1
HUNDRED
ONE.

Chas Toppan & Co, Phila

Each reg in numbers
2 to 5
other numbers
21 to 61

C. Toppan + Co
Engravers
Philadelphia



Vigs numbered 1 to 11
Numbers + [illegible]
21 to 75

HAWAII

Silver Coin Notes

$10 unsigned)
20 ")
50 ") American Banknote Co.
100 ") Undated

$50 gold coin note signed (J?M Kapin??) Not countersigned
Minister of Finance by Registrar

WYOMONG

Evanston Nat Bk $5.00 1907 check unsigned

NEVADA

Manhattan Silver Mining Co. 187- unsigned

$1, $3, $5, 10, 20, 50,100
(all partly or wholly destroyed by nitrate envelopes)

INDIAN TERRITORY

Coalgate, Ind. Ter.
J.B.McDougall 10¢ in merchandise
ctsgnd by S.P.Anciler

MONTANA

Peoples Nat. Bk. of Helena

$5, 10, 20, 50 - unsigned

ARIZONA

Lord & Williams, Tuscon

50¢ in merchandise, unsigned

OKLAHOMA

Guthrie Savings Bank -
12/7/07 One dollar cert of dep.

CALIF.

$1 California & Salt Lake Mail Line, signed Geo Chorpenning No.88

$5 Miners Bank No. 2848 or 28118 3/1/49 signed

25¢ Miners Bank of Savings of Alta (Gold dust) No. 115 signed

$20 Defiance Mining Co. (unsigned undated) Darwin, Inys County, Calif.

$1 Los Angeles Clearing House Certif 1907

Riverside Banks Certif. of Dep. 1907
1, 5, 10, 20
San Francisco Clearing House 1907
$1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 20

UTAH

$1, 2, 3 Mormon Money 1/20/49 signed - not numbered sealed

$1,2,3 Drovers Bank 7/1/56 signed, numbered

All scrip I have is listed in Sept. Oct.Nov.Dec.1950 Numismatist

HAWAII

Silver Coin Notes

$10	unsigned	)
20	"	)
50	"	) American Banknote Co.
100	"	) Undated

$50 gold coin note signed (J?M Kapin??) Minister of Finance — Not countersigned by Registrar

WYOMONG

Evanston Nat Bk $5.00 1907 check unsigned

NEVADA

Manhattan Silver Mining Co. 187- unsigned

$1, $3, $5, 10, 20, 50,100
(all partly or wholly destroyed by nitrate envelopes)

INDIAN TERRITORY

Coalgate, Ind. Ter.
J.B.McDougall 10¢ in merchandise
ctsgnd by S.P.Anciler

MONTANA

Peoples Nat. Bk. of Helena

$5, 10, 20, 50 - unsigned

ARIZONA

Lord & Williams, Tuscon

50¢ in merchandise, unsigned

OKLAHOMA

Guthrie Savings Bank -
12/7/07 One dollar cert of dep.

CALIF.

$1 California & Salt Lake Mail Line, signed Geo Chorpenning No.88

$5 Miners Bank No. 2848 or 28118 3/1/49 signed

25¢ Miners Bank of Savings of Alta (Gold dust) No. 115 signed

$20 Defiance Mining Co. (unsigned undated) Darwin, Inys County, Calif.

$1 Los Angeles Clearing House Certif 1907

Riverside Banks Certif. of Dep. 1907
1, 5, 10, 20
San Francisco Clearing House 1907
$1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 20

UTAH

$1, 2, 3 Mormon Money 1/20/49 signed - not numbered sealed

$1,2,3 Drovers Bank 7/1/56 signed, numbered

All scrip I have is listed in Sept. Oct.Nov.Dec.1950 Numismatist

HAWAII

Silver Coin Notes

$10	unsigned	)
20	"	)
50	"	) American Banknote Co.
100	"	) Undated

$50 gold coin note signed (J?M Kapin??) Minister of Finance — Not countersigned by Registrar

WYOMONG

Evanston Nat Bk $5.00 1907 check unsigned

NEVADA

Manhattan Silver Mining Co. 187- unsigned

$1, $3, $5, 10, 20, 50,100
(all partly or wholly destroyed by nitrate envelopes)

INDIAN TERRITORY

Coalgate, Ind. Ter.
J.B.McDougall 10¢ in merchandise
ctsgnd by S.P.Anciler

MONTANA

Peoples Nat. Bk. of Helena

$5, 10, 20, 50 - unsigned

ARIZONA

Lord & Williams, Tuscon

50¢ in merchandise, unsigned

OKLAHOMA

Guthrie Savings Bank -
12/7/07 One dollar cert of dep.

CALIF.

$1 California & Salt Lake Mail Line, signed Geo Chorpenning No.88

$5 Miners Bank No. 2848 or 28118 3/1/49 signed

25¢ Miners Bank of Savings of Alta (Gold dust) No. 115 signed

$20 Defiance Mining Co. (unsigned undated) Darwin, Inys County, Calif.

$1 Los Angeles Clearing House Certif 1907

Riverside Banks Certif. of Dep. 1907
1, 5, 10, 20
San Francisco Clearing House 1907
$1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 20

UTAH

$1, 2, 3 Mormon Money 1/20/49 signed - not numbered sealed

$1,2,3 Drovers Bank 7/1/56 signed, numbered

All scrip I have is listed in Sept. Oct.Nov.Dec.1950 Numismatist

Hawaii

Silver Coin Notes

#10 unsigned
20 "
50 "
100 "

Amer Banknote Co
undated

#50 gold coin note signed (J.? m Kapin?--) Minister of Finance — Not countersigned by Registrar

Wyoming

Evanston Nat Bk #5.00 1907 check unsigned

Nevada

Manhattan Silver Mining Co 187— unsigned
#1, #3 #5, 10, 20, 50, 100
(all partly or wholly destroyed by nitrate envelopes)

Indian Territory

Coalgate, Ind. Ter.
J. B. McDougall 10¢ in merchandise
ctsgnd by S. P. Ancilen

Montana

Peoples Nat Bk of Helena
#5, 10, 20, 50 unsigned

Arizona

Lord & Williams, Tucson
50¢ in merchandise, unsigned

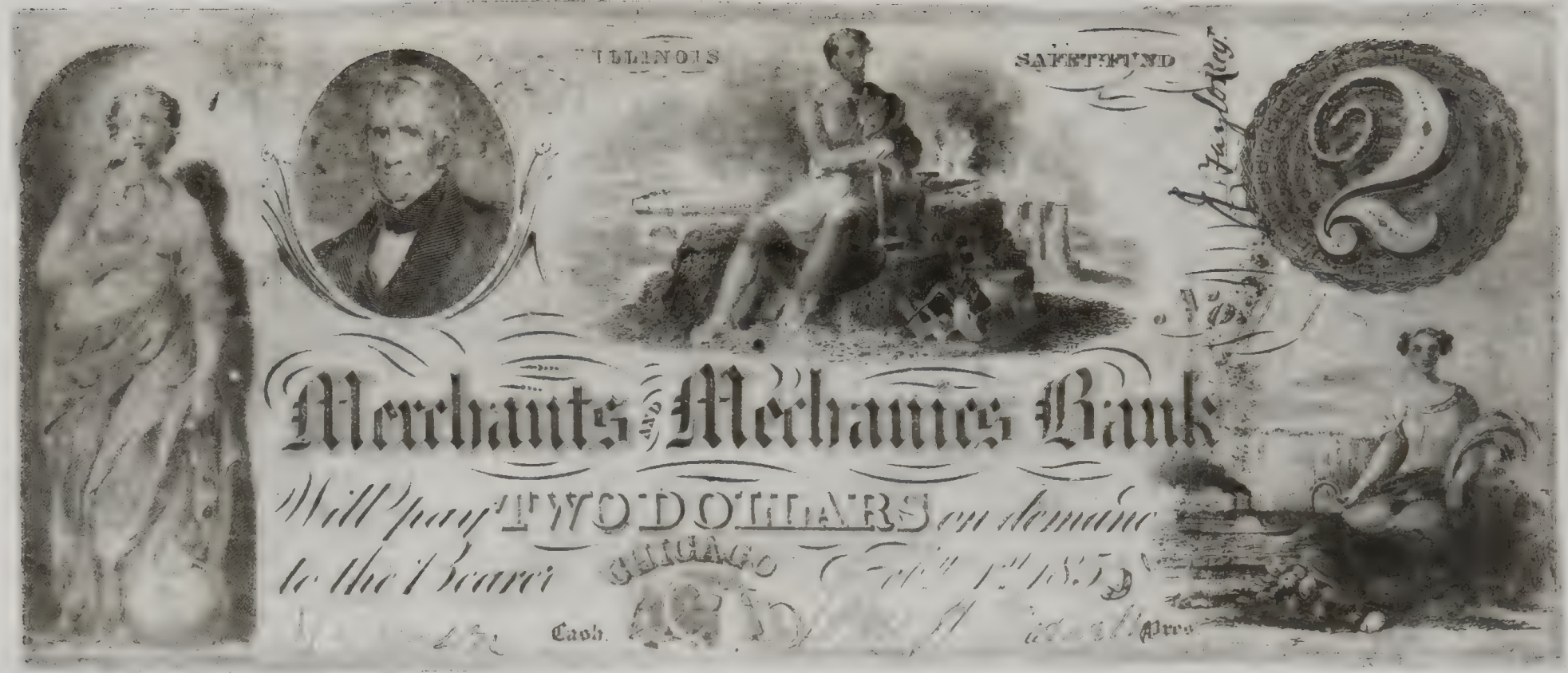
Oklahoma

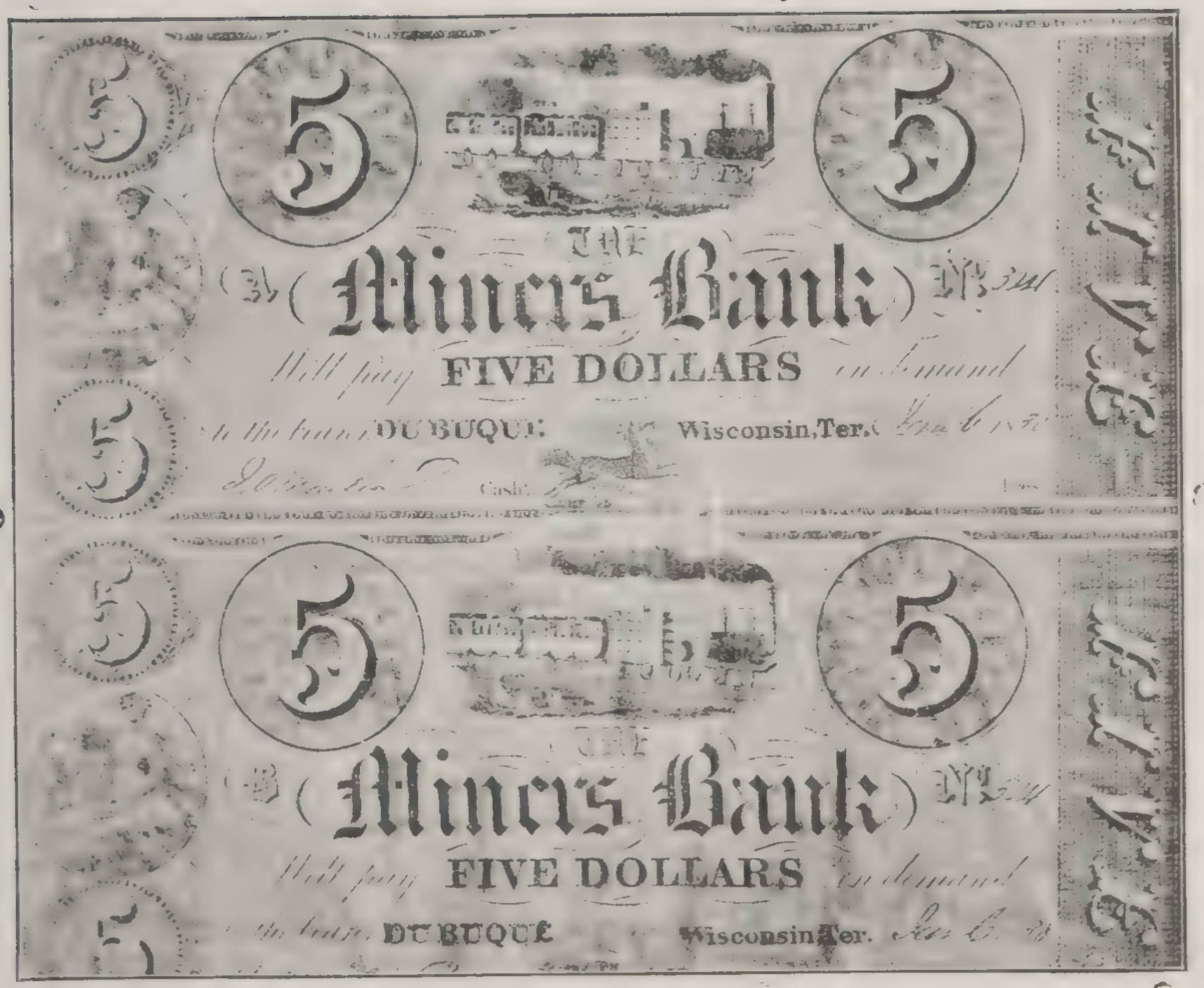
Guthrie Savings Bank —
12/7/07 one dollar cert of dep.

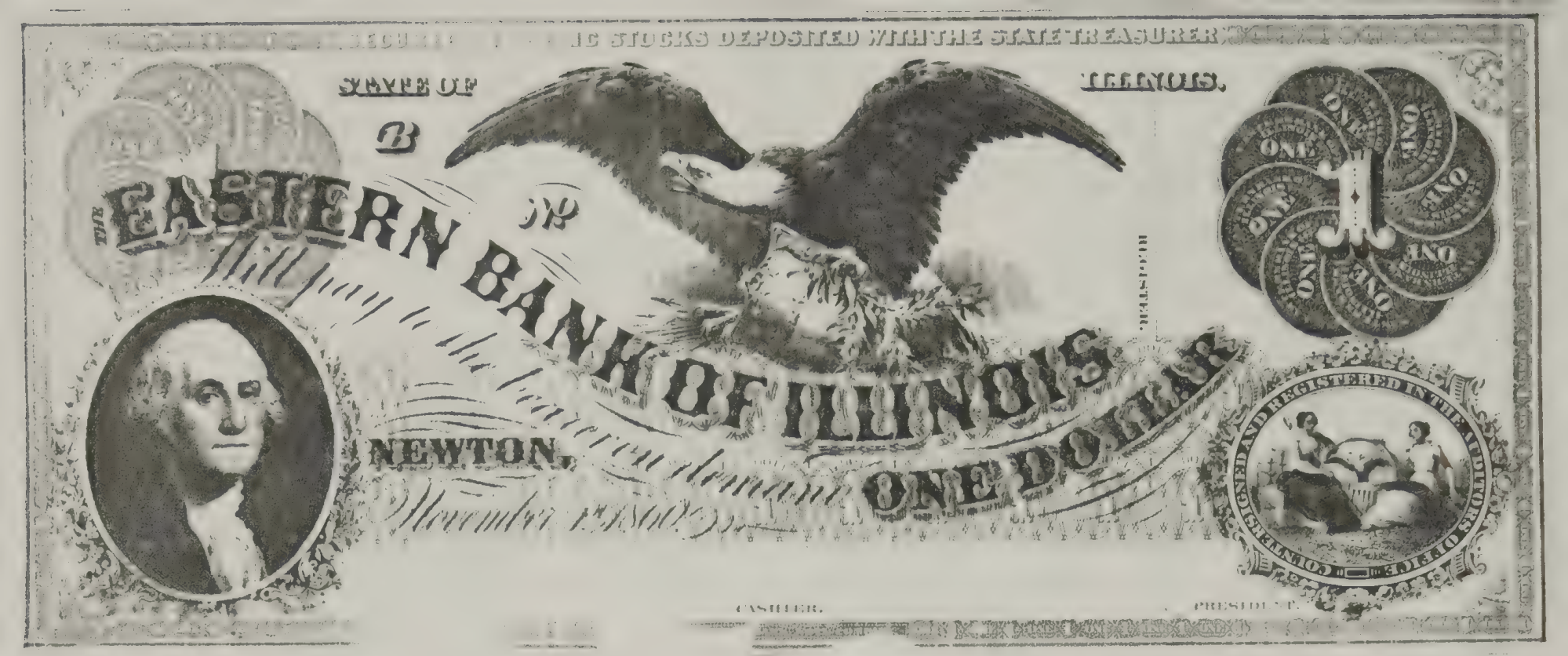
Utah
#1, 2, 3 Mormon Money 1/20/49 signed not numbered sealed
#1, 2, 3, Deseret Bank 7/1/56 signed, numbered
All scrip I have is listed in Sept Oct Nov Dec 1950 Numismatist

Calif

#1 California & Salt Lake Mail Line, signed Geo Chorpenning No. 88
#5 Miners Bank No 2848 or 28118 3/1/49 signed
25¢ Miners Bank of Savings of Alta (Gold dust) No 115 signed ~~Plate A~~
~~25¢ " " " " " unsigned Plate C~~
$20 Defiance Mining Co (unsigned undated) Darwin, Inyo County, Calif
#1 Los Angeles Clearing House Certif 1907
1, 5, 10, 20 Riverside Banks Certif of Dep. 1907
San Francisco Clearing House 1907 #1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 20


ILLINOIS
SAFETY FUND
2
Merchants and Mechanics Bank
Will pay TWO DOLLARS on demand
to the Bearer
CHICAGO
Cash.
Pres.


5
THE
Miners Bank
FIVE DOLLARS
DUBUQUE
Wisconsin Ter.
5
THE
Miners Bank
FIVE DOLLARS
DUBUQUE
Wisconsin Ter.


STATE OF
ILLINOIS.
THE EASTERN BANK OF ILLINOIS
NEWTON.
ONE DOLLAR
ONE
COUNTERSIGNED AND REGISTERED IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF ILLINOIS
CASHIER.
PRESIDENT.

Perdido Bay Lumber Co. 14 (25)

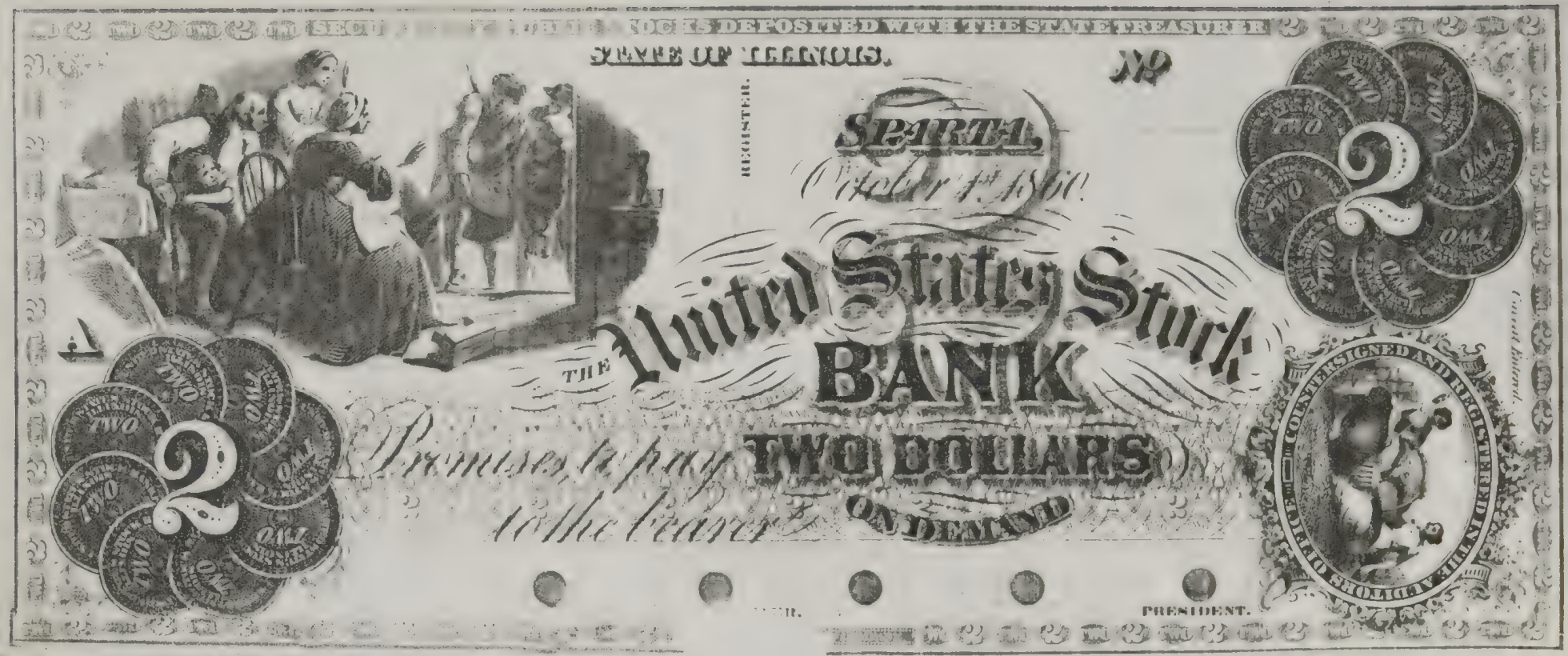
RECEIVED of BEARER SERVICES AMOUNTING TO

October 17 1874

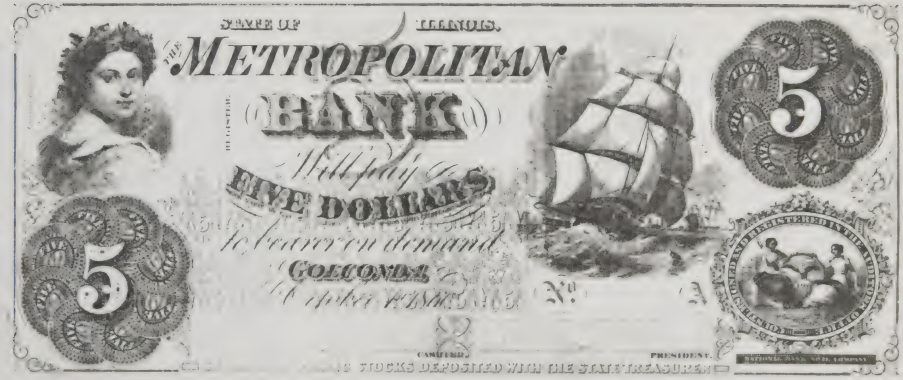
Mr. S. A. McDiall

Florida.

CENTS


STATE OF ILLINOIS.
No
SPARTA,
October 1st 1860.
The United States Stock BANK
Promises to pay TWO DOLLARS
to the bearer ON DEMAND
TWO
2
COUNTERSIGNED AND REGISTERED IN THE AUDITORS OFFICE
PRESIDENT.

Red & black

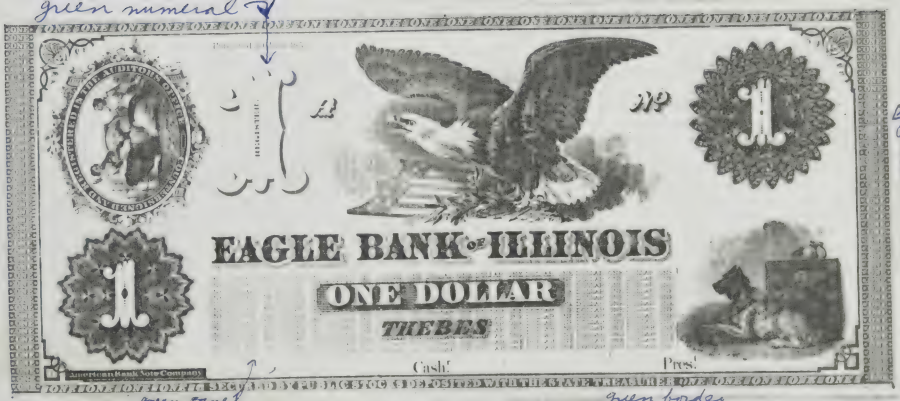

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
THE METROPOLITAN
BANK
Will pay
FIVE DOLLARS
to bearer on demand.
COLCONDA
5
5
CASHIER.
PRESIDENT.
IS STOCKS DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER

Green block

American Bank Note Co. New York
STATE
OF OHIO
REGISTER
No
The
SPRINGFIELD BANK
ONE DOLLAR
ONE
FREE BANK
Cash!
Pres.
SECURED BY THE PLEDGE OF PUBLIC STOCKS

green numeral

green + black



green panel

green border

green border

Red & blued

red

BONDS DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

REGISTER.

THE SULLIVAN BANK

TWO

TWO

B

No

red

red

red

red

Will pay to bearer TWO DOLLARS on demand

red

red

red panel

SULLIVAN,

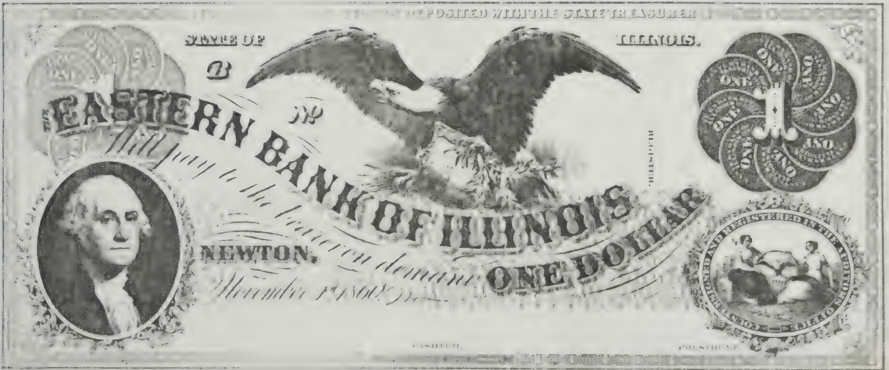
October 15th 1861

CASHIER.

PRESIDENT.

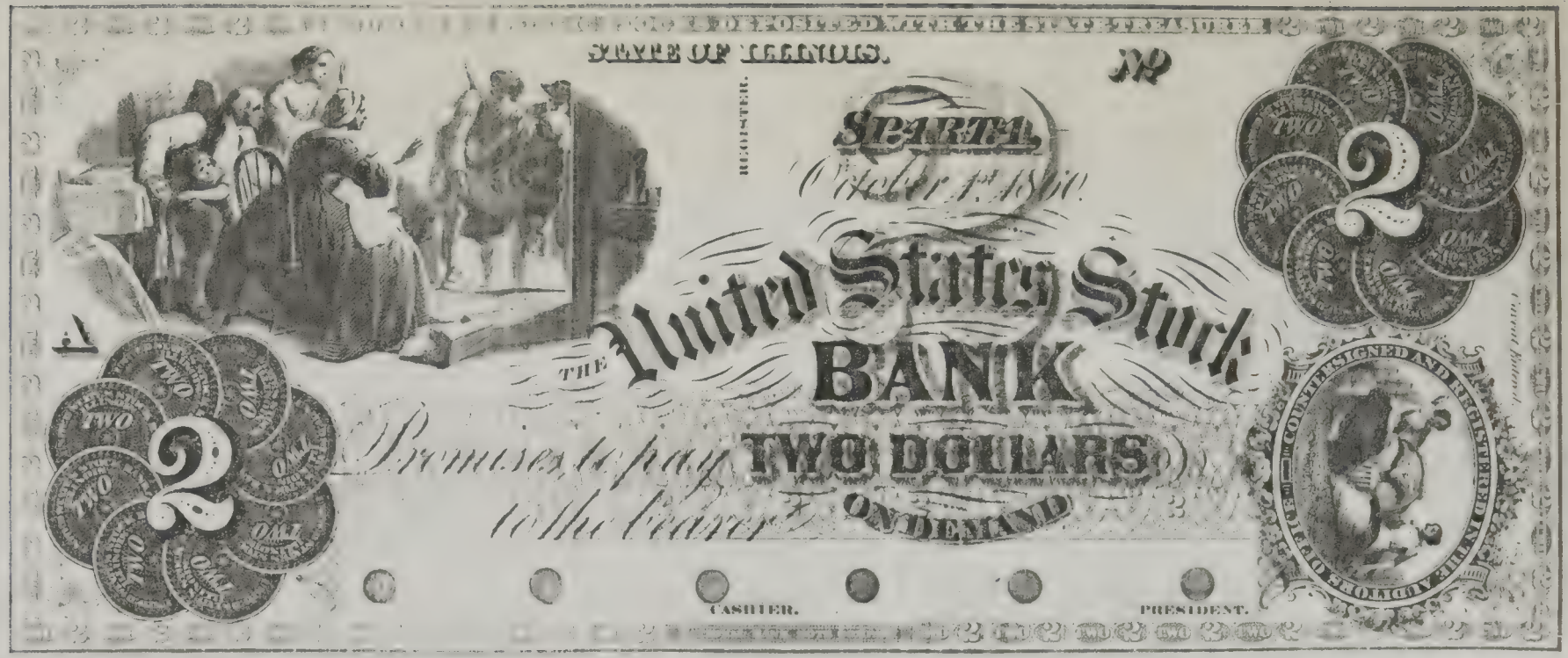
red border

Red & black



STATE OF
ILLINOIS.
B
EASTERN BANK OF ILLINOIS
NEWTON.
ONE DOLLAR
REGISTER
COUNTERSIGNED AND REGISTERED IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE
ONE

Red & Blue


STATE OF ILLINOIS.
No
REGISTERED.
SPARTA
October 1st 1860.
THE United States Stock BANK
Promises to pay TWO DOLLARS
to the bearer
ON DEMAND
CASHIER.
PRESIDENT.
COUNTERSIGNED AND REGISTERED BY THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
TWO
2

IV.) Four Cents. (IV.

ON demand I promise to pay the Bearer FOUR CENTS, at my Store in HUDSON.

JAN. 1, 1803

W. Johnson, C. B.

IV.) Four Cents. (IV.

V.) Five Cents. (V.

ON demand I promise to pay the Bearer FIVE CENTS, at my Store in HUDSON.

JAN. 1, 1803

W. Johnson, C. B.

V.) Five Cents. (V.

VI.) Six Cents. (VI.

ON demand I promise to pay the Bearer SIX CENTS, at my Store in HUDSON.

JAN. 1, 1803

W. Johnson, C. B.

VI.) Six Cents. (VI.

Six Cents.

Fi

Four Cents.

1/1/1803

W. Johnson, G.B

Hudson NY.

LD

E/3 No. 58

The President Directors & Co.

of the BANK of NORTH AMERICA promise

to pay E. J. Carnes or bearer on demand

FIVE Dollars.

Philadelphia Jan 24 1827

Geo. Nelligan Cash. Jno Nixon Pres.

Murray Draper Fairman & Co.

J. Wm Ross
Pittsburgh

Perdido Bay Lumber Co.

RECEIVED of BEARER SERVICES AMOUNTING To

October 1st 1874.

14

25

PENSACOLA

Florida.

25 CENTS

E/3 №58

5 V

The President Directors & Co.

of the BANK of NORTH AMERICA promise

B I B I

to pay E. J. Carnes or bearer on demand

Five Dollars.

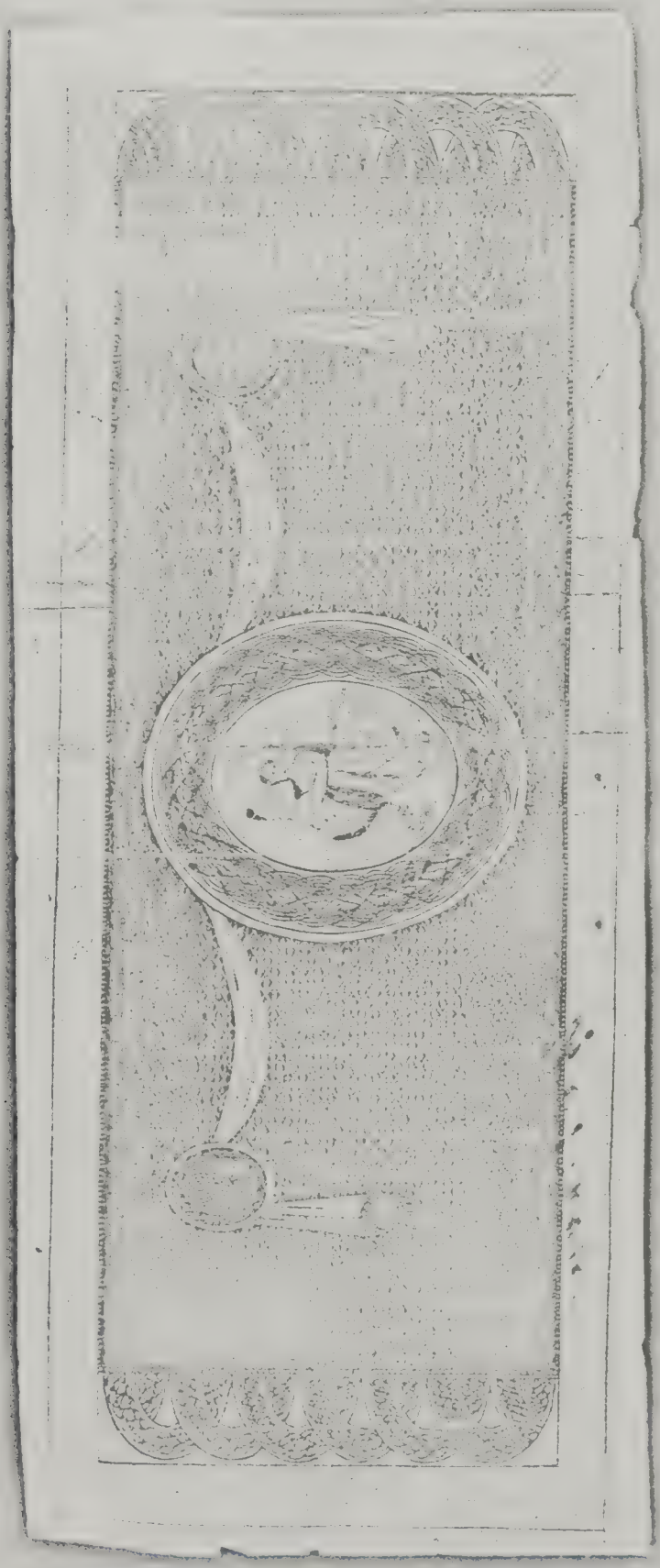
Philadelphia Jan 24 1827

Five

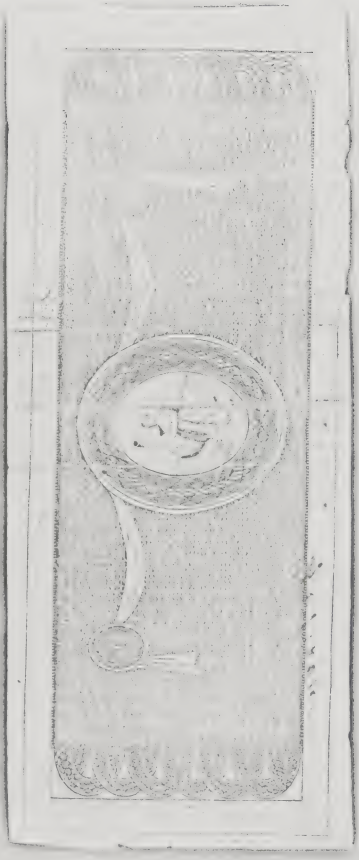
Andrew Bankhead Cash. Nixon Pres.

Murray Draper Fairman & Co.

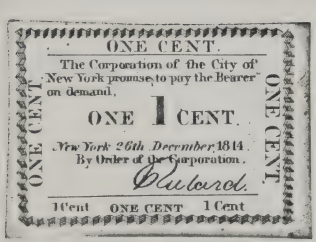
J. Wm Ross, Pittsburgh

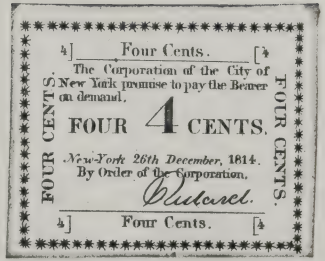


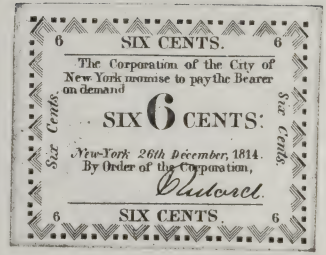
J. William Rose, Pittsburgh
Back is red inle



Red back
J. Wm Ross, Pittsburgh


ONE CENT.
The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,
ONE 1 CENT.
New-York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,
Gulard.
1 Cent ONE CENT 1 Cent
ONE CENT.
ONE CENT.


Four Cents.
The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,
FOUR 4 CENTS.
New-York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,
Gulard.
Four Cents.
FOUR CENTS.
FOUR CENTS.


SIX CENTS.
The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand
SIX 6 CENTS.
New-York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,
Gulard.
SIX CENTS.
Six Cents.
Six Cents.

9 NINE CENTS. 9

The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,

NINE 9 CENTS.

New-York 20th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,

Dulcard.

9 NINE CENTS. 9

NINE CENTS

NINE CENTS

4 Four Cents. 4

The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,

FOUR 4 CENTS.

New-York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,

Dulcard.

4 Four Cents. 4

FOUR CENTS

FOUR CENTS.

6 SIX CENTS. 6

The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand

SIX 6 CENTS.

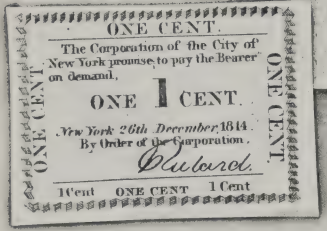
New-York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,

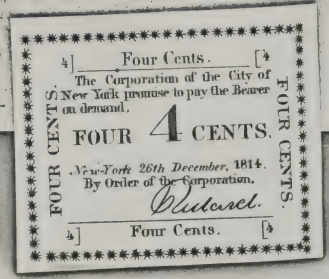
Dulcard.

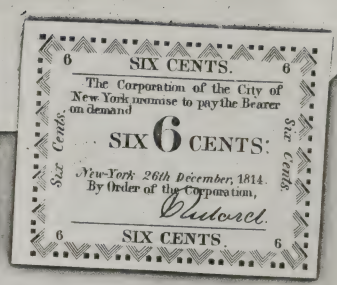
6 SIX CENTS. 6

Six Cents.

Six Cents.


ONE CENT.
The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,
ONE 1 CENT.
New York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation.
Dulard.
1 Cent ONE CENT 1 Cent
ONE CENT.
ONE CENT.


4 Four Cents. 4
The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,
FOUR 4 CENTS.
New York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation.
Dulard.
4 Four Cents. 4
FOUR CENTS.
FOUR CENTS.


6 SIX CENTS. 6
The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand
SIX 6 CENTS.
New York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,
Dulard.
6 SIX CENTS. 6
Six Cents.
Six Cents.

9 NINE CENTS. 9

The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,

NINE 9 CENTS.

New-York 20th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,
Dilworth.

9 NINE CENTS. 9

NINE CENTS

NINE CENTS

4 Four Cents. 4

The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand,

FOUR 4 CENTS.

New-York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,
Dilworth.

4 Four Cents. 4

FOUR CENTS.

FOUR CENTS.

6 SIX CENTS. 6

The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the Bearer on demand

SIX 6 CENTS.

New-York 26th December, 1814.
By Order of the Corporation,
Dilworth.

6 SIX CENTS. 6

Six Cents.

Six Cents.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

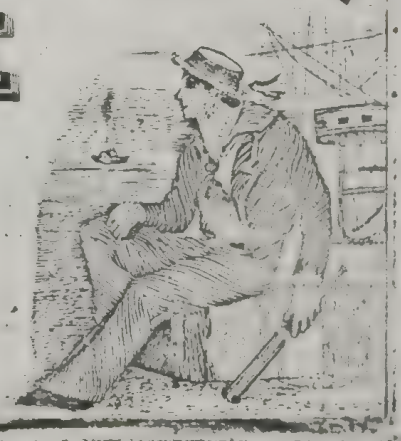
PROVIDENCE HARTFORD,

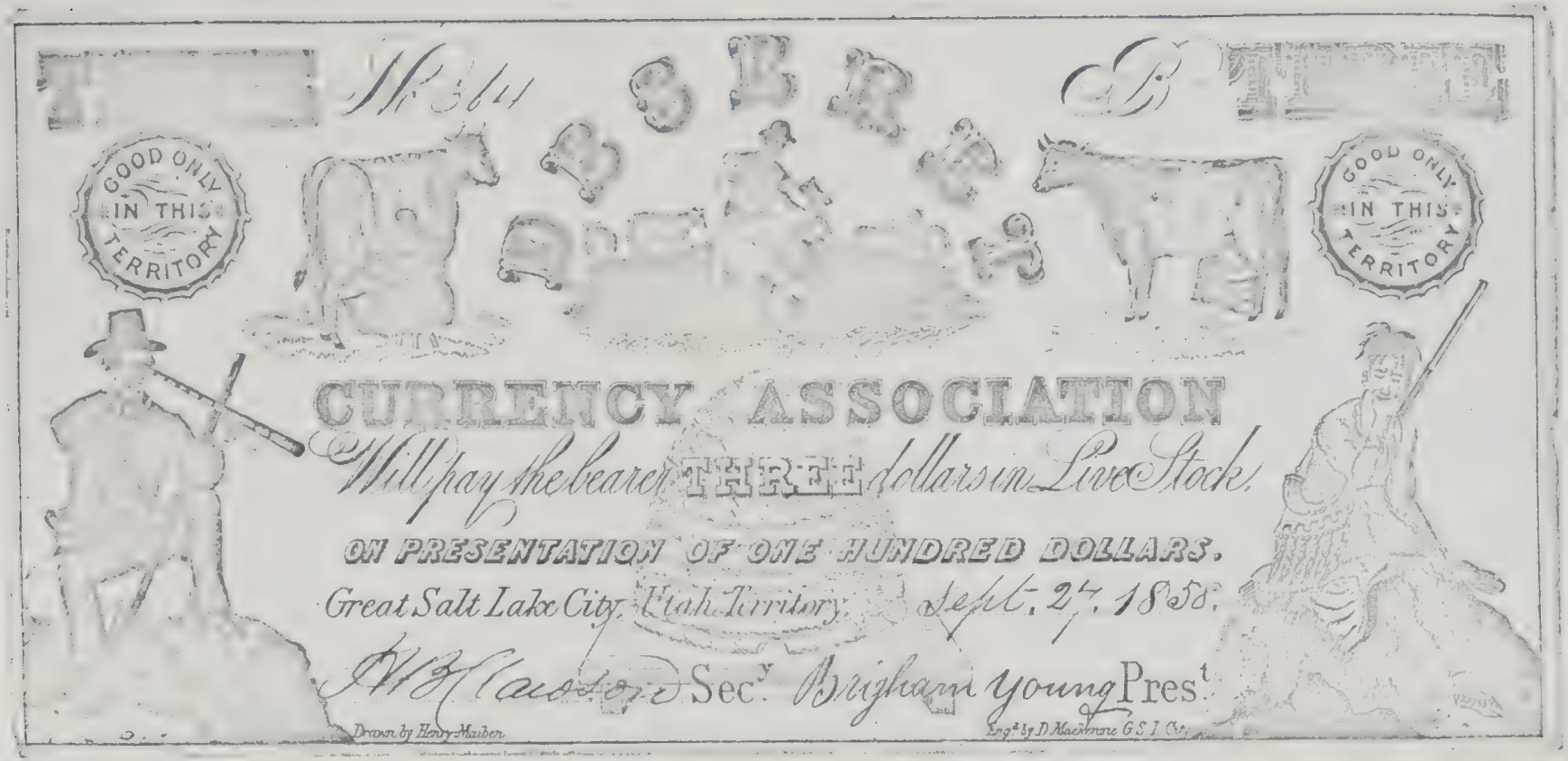
THE EXCHANGE BANK

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

THE MERCHANTS BANK

NEW HAVEN ((NORWICH,))




No 3641
GOOD ONLY IN THIS TERRITORY
GOOD ONLY IN THIS TERRITORY
CURRENCY ASSOCIATION
Will pay the bearer THREE dollars in Live Stock
ON PRESENTATION OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Sept. 27. 1858.
W H Hooper Sec.y Brigham Young Pres.t
Drawn by Henry Mauber
Eng.d by D. Macknee G.S.L.C.

THE DROVERS BANK
ONE DOLLAR
Will pay to the bearer on demand
Salt Lake City
July 1st 1856
W. Crosby, New York
Cash
Pres.

FIVE
10
5
V
100
X
3
DRAPER, UNDERWOOD, BALD & SPENCER.
NO. 47 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA
AND NO. 11 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

FIVE DOLLARS
THREE DOLLARS
ONE
ONE
ONE
ONE
ONE
Fairman Draper Underwood & Co.
3
3
3

FIFTY 20 FIVE 5 V V TWO 50 TEN

X V C 2 1 ONE HUNDRED 3 10 X FIVE 10

THREE IV 20 5 ONE HUNDRED 10 TEN ONE TEN

TEN 100 5 3 THREE 3 5 C TEN

1 ONE 1 TWENTY 50 FIFTY 50 FIFTY 2 TWO 2

TEN 500 TEN TWENTY 1000 20

FOUR ONE 100 500 TWO FIVE

500 THREE 10 X TEN 1000

FIFTY DOLLARS 10 TEN 10 10 TEN X TWENTY DOLLARS

TEN TEN TEN TEN TEN

THREE THREE THREE THREE THREE

ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE

FIVE DOLLARS

TWENTY TWENTY TWENTY TWENTY

FIVE FIVE FIVE FIVE FIVE

TWO TWO TWO TWO TWO

FIFTY FIFTY

TEN TWENTY

FIVE HUNDRED

XX FIVE 20 20 100 50

TEN TWENTY

FIVE FIVE

ONE HUNDRED ONE THOUSAND

THREE DOLLARS 25 TWENTY FIVE 25

50 FIFTY CENTS 50 FIFTY

"LEGALIZED SWINDLING SYSTEM"

contributed by

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

In examining a $5 banknote of the Exchange Bank of Virginia payable at its Richmond Branch and issued in Norfolk on July 9, 1855, I found a tirade against the issuance of this type of banknote printed on the reverse. It is obvious from its content that these inflamatory remarks were printed on the note during its circulation and as such have historical importance. While business advertisements and exchange brokers stamps were often placed on the back of banknotes during their circulation, the following comment about the paper money itself is most unusual:

LEGALIZED SWINDLING SYSTEM

The paper banking system is essentially and necessarily fraudulent. The very issue of paper as money is always a fraud, and must operate to rob the earnings of labor and industry for the gain of stock-jobbing, wild speculation and knavery and to corrupt private morals and degrade national character. The object, as well as the effect, of the paper-money system is to enable those who have earned or accumulated nothing by labor, to exchange their nothing for the something, and often the everything, earned by the labor of others.

But worse and more fraudulent in effect than the general paper-money system is that of Virginia, because that the latter adds the feature of branch banks--which, alone, would serve to render banks more irresponsible, and therefore more corrupt and dishonest. The different branch banks, by exchanging their notes, and each issuing only the notes of other and distant branches, and refusing to pay any but their own (which they thus keep far from home), actually can always maintain a virtual suspension of payments, even when not directly shielded by the law in refusing to pay. And this, the most contemptible of their evasions of the obligations of law and honesty, has been availed of extensively, and with entire efficacy.*

And yet more fraudulent and more injurious is the banking system of Virginia than the general, because the penalties ostensibly imposed on the illegal acts of banks cannot be enforced; and were not intended to be enforced.

And all the general and also the peculiar fraudulent principles of the banking system of Virginia are rendered more effective and more malignant because the government is partner in trade with the banks--and thus foolishly attempts to share in the dishonest profits of the banks, made by cheating both the government and the people. And this attempt always results, as must do leagues for pillage concerted between knaves and their dupes, as joint operators and sharers. The stock-gambling and borrowing interest, (not the simple and honest stockholders) get all the benefit of the league and the cheating, and the government and the people pay the cost and suffer all the injury.--

*Though some years have now passed since the falsely pretended resumption of payments, there is not now a truly specie-paying bank in the principal towns of Virginia; nor will there be, while the present legal policy, (which permits the irresponsible swindling system,) shall exist.

D. WAYNE JOHNSON . . . . *Numismatic Book Specialist*

Post Office Box 3146, University City 5, Missouri

June 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Newman:

The New York Public Library has a collection of bank note proofs as evidenced by this statement in the book: The Research Facilities in the NY Public Lib. (p. 165): "In 1928, Dr. Henry N. Dodge gave a collection of mounted and unmounted proofs from bank note companies."

Respectfully,

Dick Johnson

#2 Merchants Bank Mass
2 "
5 "
3 "

June 7, 1957

Mr. Fred R. Marckhoff
552 Park Street
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Fred:

If you are working up a study on The Merchants Bank spurious notes, I am glad to help by sending you, for study, a group which I happened to lay my hands on quickly. You will note that on one of them is the printer "Dotty Bergen, New York" and this has the identical vignettes of many of the lower denominations. There are enclosed:

$1 Merchants Bank, Mankato City, #1868
$2 Merchants Bank, Salem, Massachusetts,#4750
$3 Merchants Bank, Salem, Massachusetts,#1890
$1 Merchants Bank, Providence, Rhode Island, #1749
$2 Merchants Bank, Providence, Rhode Island
$10 Merchants Bank, New Haven, #309
$5 Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Oswego
$5 Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Troy, New York, #880.

I remember reading,somewhere, how some of these vignettes were stolen and made up into these spurious notes. I think it would be interesting to figure out the puzzle. There probably are notes of other banks which have these same vignettes and if you run into any, let me know and I will check my collection.

Please return these notes at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN